

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1874.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 16th May, 1874.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Jubbulpore Samáchar* says that on the road from the Deputy Commissioner's office to the town of Hoshungabad two constables are posted, who turn all native vehicles off the road, enforcing their orders by the use of bad language, or even by their batons. It is right that laden carts should be made to keep to the side of the roadway, but to treat other native conveyances in the same manner is to perpetrate a shocking injustice. The road is for natives as much as for sahibs.

The same paper says, on the authority of a Bhandara (Central Provinces) correspondent of the *Indú Prakásh*, that Dr. French, the Civil Surgeon of that place, while on a shooting excursion not long ago, tied a man to a tree to serve as a bait for tigers. The man was fortunately able to free himself by cutting the cords with his knife. The editor believes that the Doctor must have been out of his mind, and calls on the Chief Commissioner to make inquiry.

The same paper is surprised to hear that the new *muhafiz-khana* of the Deputy Commissioner's office at Hoshungabad, which has just cost Rs. 16,000, has cracked in several places.



A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jubbulpore, says that the municipality have ordered the shopkeepers of Nemartgunj not to lay their wares out for sale in the street before their shops. This order is said to have been made for the convenience of passengers. At the same time the municipality have opened a number of houses on the other side of the street, which are let as shops, and have greatly diminished the profits of the old shopkeepers and shop-owners. The attention of the president and the vice-president of the municipal committee and of the Chief Commissioner is invited to this.

The *Nasim-i-Jounpore* of the 21st April says that the removal of the Judgeship from Jounpore has always been a source of inconvenience; but this has greatly been increased by the recent order taking Jounpore from the sessions jurisdiction of Benares, and placing it under that of Mirzapore, between which latter district and Jounpore there has never been a semblance of connection of any kind. It is absurd to see the scanty population of Mirzapore accommodated with a Judgeship, while the much larger district of Jounpore is left without one.

The *Benares Akhbār* of the 23rd April, in its local news columns, draws attention to the extortions practised by the Benares police on the street vendors of fruit, toys, &c. Each constable levies a tax on all such petty dealers within his beat. The tax has to be paid to each constable who comes on the beat in turn.

The remedy is to appoint certain places where stalls of this kind may be allowed to stand. If any one sets up a stall anywhere else, the headman of the mohullah, or the shopkeeper in the vicinity of the stall, can report the matter at the police-station, and the orders of the municipal committee can then be taken.

The editor adds that the drain of the Abkaree godown should be covered. The smell from it at present is very offensive to the inhabitants of mohulla Senpoora.



The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 24th April points out the extreme injustice which is often done to the subordinates of Government officers. Old and deserving public servants are often called on to resign their situations for no better reason than the caprice of their superiors, or because a place is wanted for a favourite. In all such cases, Government should be strict to exact a full account of the reasons why resignation is demanded.

The same paper repeats the often-noticed complaint of the discount, varying from 3 pies to 1 anna or more, which is charged by shroffs for changing a rupee. This is very hard on the poor, and is in fact a tax on the coin of the realm.

The same complaint is made by the *Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind* and the *Shola-i-Tūr*, which add that the order under which change for sums not less than Rs. 5 could be obtained from the Bank of Bengal has recently been cancelled, so that money-changers now have it all their own way.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* of the same date says that since the Umritsur municipality have abolished the farm of octroi and taken the collection into their own hands, great mismanagement has prevailed. The new supervising officers, who are called tuhseeldars and naib tuhseeldars of octroi, are too proud of their title and of their pay (which is higher than that received by similar officers anywhere else) to go round the octroi posts and keep an eye on their subordinates. These latter, who are all foreigners, levy a tax for their private purses on all imported eatables.

The writer adds that the late municipal elections were so conducted as to leave great room for corruption. Each candidate had a box allotted to him, and inscribed with his name, for the reception of voting tickets. These tickets were largely bought up by some of the candidates, who thus filled their boxes and obtained the coveted seat in the committee. The price of a ticket was at first nine annas, but soon fell to six annas, three annas, and two annas. The consequence has



been that several members of the same family have obtained seats, and that a petty haberdasher has succeeded in getting himself elected.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab* of the same date says that in the Law Reports Bill recently discussed in Council, the Chief Court of the Punjab is classed as a subordinate Court with the Courts of the Recorder at Rangoon and the Judicial Commissioners. The editor is of opinion that the Chief Court of the Punjab has the same rank and status as the High Court, North-Western Provinces, and he calls upon the Lieutenant-Governor to address the Supreme Government on the subject.

The same paper publishes a full account of the proceedings at a late meeting of the *Anjuman-i-Tahzib*, Seetapore, where the subject of discussion was the urgent necessity of regulating the rate of interest. The editor fully agrees with the opinions expressed at the meeting, which are in accordance with the minute recorded last year by Mr. Justice Melville, of the Chief Court, Punjab.

A correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette* of the same date complains of the taxes collected at the recent Hurdwar fair. Not only vehicles, but drivers and passengers were taxed. The writer believes that the levying of taxes at fairs is very injudicious, and is the cause of their decline.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* of the same date has the following in its correspondence columns :—

*Mynpoory* —(a.) Two carts of the bullock-train were robbed near mouzah Dunahar in the presence of a number of servants of the Irrigation Department.

(b.) Two similar cases have happened near Etawah, the amount of loss being about Rs. 4,000.

(c.) A pleader was attacked by robbers on his way home from a marriage in the house of the moonsiff, but the assailants were beaten off by his servants.



It is very sad that Government takes no steps against the robbers who now infest the district in armed bands of forty together, and kill and plunder at large.

*Bareilly (Rohilkhund).*—Thefts and dacoities are still very common. Several serious cases have happened recently. In one instance two houses were broken into by thieves, and the owners received several swordcuts. In another, a band of dacoits got into a *choongee* station, beat the mohurrir and chup-rassies, and carried off the money-box and whatever else they could lay their hands on. This exploit struck such dread through the city, that no one dared to sleep any more that night.

The *Hindú Prakash* of the same date draws attention to certain abuses in the annual Baisakhee fair at Wuzeerabad, in the Goojrat District (Punjab). These are—

- (a.) Obscene songs sung by Jats before women.
- (b.) Men and women bathing together.
- (c.) The presence of crowds of prostitutes.

If these abuses cannot be effectually removed, the fair, which serves no end either religious or temporal, had better be prohibited.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 25th April makes the following observations on the Baisakhee fair recently held at Umritsur:—

(a.) Few or no good bulls were exhibited, a clear proof of their scarcity in the Punjab. It is high time for the Lieutenant-Governor to take steps for increasing the number of these useful animals.

(b.) No rewards were given for horses; the rewards offered at the Rawulpindee and Hurdwar fairs being considered sufficient for the purposes of Government. For a similar reason no Government grant was made for prizes for horses at the Umritsur Dewalee fair, though the municipality offered prizes to the value of Rs. 1,000. This policy of Government is much to be deplored, as it is sure to discourage the horse trade.



(c.) The entire system of rewards would be made much more useful if money prizes were given only to the humbler zemindars and cultivators, from whom alone an improvement in the breed of cattle is to be looked for. Competitors of higher rank can receive gold and silver medals.

(d.) Zemindars and cultivators should be taught the science of agriculture and the art of breeding stock. For this purpose translations of good treatises on these subjects should be commonly taught in the village schools.

The same paper thinks that the Punjab Government would do well to bestow an Extra Assistant Commissionership on Lala Hookum Chund, the first student of the college who has successfully passed the M.A. examination of the Calcutta University. This would serve both as a worthy acknowledgment of the young gentleman's industry and ability, and as an encouragement to others to follow his example.

A Rawulpindee correspondent of the same paper says that the soldiers of the native regiments there are said to sing obscene songs in the streets of the city. The municipal committee should take the matter into their hands.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind* of the same date, in its local news columns, draws the attention of the authorities of Lucknow to the mischief done by wolves in that city. A child was carried off not long ago, and now two men have been fearfully bitten by a wolf which met them in the city to north of Agha Meer's house.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* of the 27th April is astonished at the result of the recent trials in Benares on a charge of gambling. The four Europeans concerned, viz., a professor of a college, Messrs. Fisher and Pink, and a gentleman of the Commissioner's office, together with the son of a respectable bearded gentleman (i. e., Mahomedan) have been acquitted on the plea of their respectability, while Motee Ram Misra, who could plead respectability with at least equal force, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and has met with no redress on appeal.



The editor also remarks that when such is the effect of civilization on respectable men, what can be expected from others?

The same paper notices the failure of Baboo Visheshwar Prasad, banker and Honorary Magistrate of Benares. His liabilities are Rs. 1,02,000. The Baboo is said to have absconded.

The *Matla-i-Núr* of the 28th April, in its local news columns, notices the frequency of highway robberies in Cawnpore. The following are recent instances:—

(a.) A marriage party were plundered near mouzah Pitarah as they were returning to Cawnpore from Beebepore in pergunnah Ghatumpore. The chowkeedar of Pitarah was wounded in the assault.

(b.) A woman named Khimya, of the cowherd caste, was killed on the way to Sungrowlee. The body was stripped of its ornaments, which were worth Rs. 35, and thrown into a nullah.

The *Roznámecha* of the same date, in its local news columns, mentions a serious theft in Lucknow city. A shop in the *Gol Durwaza* near the Kotwalee, belonging to one Rugbhur Dyal, a money-changer, was broken into by cutting open the roof, and property estimated at Rs. 2,500 was carried away.

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 30th April finds fault with the editors of same vernacular newspapers, especially the *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, who are in the habit of speaking disparagingly of Hindoo gentlemen, and purposely omitting to give them their proper titles, while they bestow long honorary epithets on the meanest Mahomedans, without any regard to propriety and decency. For instance, Rajah Shiva Prasad, C.S.I., Rajah Ram Nath Tagore, and the Maharajah of Vizianagram have been spoken of disrespectfully in the April issues of the *Allgurh Institute Gazette*. The editor regrets



that a residence of 2,000 years in India has not availed to divest Mahomedans of that prejudice and unkindness which are a bar to all fellowship between the two races.

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhbâr* of the same date says that he lately travelled by *dâk gharry* from Mynpoory to Shekoabad, and found the horses of the *gharry* in the same miserable state, and suffering the same cruel treatment, as were described by the *Rohilkhund Akhbâr* not long ago. The Magistrate should put a stop to this state of things, which is in open defiance of the Government rules for the regulation of *dâk gharries*.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbâr* suggests that a mail-cart should run on the road, which would pay its own expenses from passengers' fares.

In its local news columns, the same paper makes mention of the late fire near the *eedgah* in Agra city, which burnt the whole of the Christian village, besides doing some damage to two or three bungalows. The district authorities, civil as well as military, are commended for their energy and promptitude on this occasion; while the municipality are blamed for having rendered little or no aid. It is said that the municipality has no fire-engine or pump, and that only a small number of *bhishtees* are entertained. The editor regrets that the municipality should be so active in the exaction of taxes, and so slow in matters concerning the public good, for which alone the taxes are paid.

The *Akbâr-i-Alam* of the same date draws the attention of the local authorities to the need of repairing the main road from the suddur bazaar (Meerut) to Rijbun bridge, which is said to be in a disgraceful state.

The *Oudh Akhbâr* of the 1st May, in an article communicated by a correspondent, complains of the mismanagement of the post-office at Bellary (Moradabad): there is great delay



in the delivery of letters, to conceal which the letters are stamped with the date of delivery as the date of receipt; parcels weighing less than ten tolas are not received for despatch unless the senders choose to forward them by letter post and pay additional postage; registered letters, &c., are not received at the appointed hours on Sundays; and parcels are frequently lost in transit.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the same date is of opinion that the famine with which India has been afflicted for several years past is due more to artificial than to natural causes; in other words, that the mahajuns and grain-dealers are more truly the cause of scarcity than drought or the like calamities. These men usually advance large sums of money to zemindars before the harvest is ready, and agree with them for the wholesale delivery of the ripe crops at certain rates. When the crops are reaped, what grain remains after the mahajuns' demands have been satisfied is purchased in large quantities by grain-dealers; thus almost the whole produce of the year is secured by the mahajuns and grain-merchants, who store it in their houses and sell it at any price they please. The writer thinks that Government should interfere in some way to stop this illegal and ruinous practice.

The same paper urges Government to check the growing use of spirituous liquors, which is said to be the chief cause of the increase of crime. The policy of Government in the matter of excise deserves severe censure. When the Abkaree Act of 1863 was introduced, the country was assured that in taxing spirituous liquors the sole object of Government was to control their consumption. Government is asked to judge how far such promises can be expected to have weight with the people when each year's excise report shows that those officers who are able to display an increase in their excise receipts are commended, while those who exhibit a decrease are blamed. It is evident that the wish of Government is to increase the sale of spirituous liquors in order to obtain a larger revenue.



The *Koh-i Nūr* of the 2nd May invites the attention of the District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, to the following news published in the *Khair Khwah-i-Alam* of Delhi:—

“ On the 12th April, a box containing money and jewels was stolen from the house of Meer Hyder Ali Shah, in mohulla Syud Mitha, by some one who obtained entrance by forcing the lock of the house-door. The Meer, with his family, was absent at the time, having gone to his brother's wedding; but on his return he made a report of the theft to the police, stating at the same time that his suspicion rested on a certain constable who lived near him, and with whom he was on bad terms. The police inspector took down the report in the police diary, but omitted all mention of the constable. The consequence was, that the constable was not called to account, and no trace of the theft was discovered.”

The editor cannot understand why the omission should have been made. It is for reasons such as this that in most cases of theft no trace is found of the thief or the stolen property.

The *Kārnāmah* of the 4th May, under the heading “Lahore,” says that on the night of the 17th April, a sirdar's wife, who was going from Lahore to Choongh under the escort of two attendants, was attacked on the way by a party of dacoits, who first knocked down the escort and then stripped the lady of her ornaments, which were worth Rs. 2,200.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 5th May draws the attention of the Punjab Government to the conduct of one of the judicial officers of that province, of whom it mentions the following particulars, some of which have already been noticed in these *Selections*:—

(a.) He is in the habit of using abusive language to everybody who comes into his Court.

(b.) He postponed a whole day's petitions till the next day, when he had them read at ten in the morning; and finding



none of the petitioners present, dismissed them all. Some of the petitions bore stamps worth Rs. 50 or 60, which were all destroyed with the petitions.

(c.) On his table he keeps a gun and a club, the former for shooting the sparrows which frequent the room, and the latter for killing the rabbits which are brought to him in Court by the zemindars. The zemindars hold the animals up by the hind legs, while Mr. ——— knocks them on the head, bespattering the holder's clothes with blood. They are then ordered to be carried to the *Ma'am Sahiba*.

Complaints of these and similar indecencies have been published by the Punjab pleaders in English newspapers, but they have not dared to indicate the gentleman concerned more distinctly than by describing him as the Assistant Commissioner of a Court within 50 miles of Lahore. The editor is induced by respect for the Court to forbear from mentioning the officer's name, thinking it enough to say that on the 4th March, 1872, Government granted him three months' leave, and that he has recently gone to Dalhousie on leave for the like period. It is hoped that the Punjab Government will see fit to take serious notice of this gentleman's conduct.

The *Benares Akhbār* of the 7th May says that the eight-pie postage stamps for letters despatched by foreign post are now supplied to the public for nine pie. The editor cannot guess the reason of this, and thinks that if the postage rate has actually been increased by one pie, a nine-pie stamp should be introduced in place of the eight-pie stamp.

The writer adds that complaints of irregularity and delay in the delivery of newspapers sent by post, and even of frequent loss, are still common. Quite lately a subscriber of the *Benares Akhbār*, at Aonud, a place in Sattara, complained to the editor that the paper reached him very irregularly, although it is punctually issued and posted. Unless something be done, it is feared that people will give up subscribing to



newspapers, and presses will be ruined. The attention of the postal authorities is invited to this.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 15th May blames the native police officers of Ajmere for gross indifference and neglect of duty. The late kotwal was dismissed for carelessness, and has now set up as an informer ; and his successor in office is no better. A theft was reported to him not long ago, and a man was named in whose house the stolen property would be found ; but the kotwal only told the complainant to go to the Court, which he had no sooner done, than the thief, getting timely notice, had the property removed somewhere else.

The same correspondent also complains of the filthiness of the lanes of the city, and says that the municipal committee are careless of their duty.

Another correspondent tells of a desperate dacoity at Mohan, in the Oonao District. Hakeem Hadee Ally and other men of Mohan were attacked by a band of ten or eleven dacoits as they were driving home from Oonao. The robbers, who were armed with sticks, met them near a village distant from Mohan by a *coss*, and beat them so severely that two of them died on the spot, while the rest were terribly hurt. One or two of the offenders are said to have been arrested.

The editor hopes the authorities will take serious notice of the case, which has happened at a place so near Lucknow, and has therefore spread alarm through the whole city.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 23rd April notices the reputed dispute between Colonel Anderson, Surveyor-General of India, and Colonal Sidh Man Singh, Commander-in-Chief of Nepal. The Surveyor-General went to the Nepal frontier for the demarcation of the boundaries of English and Nepalese territory, and set up boundary pillars between Kulyan Gurh



and Daranuggur. The Commander-in-Chief caused these pillars to be demolished. On this Colonel Anderson told him that he had orders from the Governor-General to fix the boundary marks, and would carry out those orders at the risk of his life; adding that any interference on the part of the Nepalese Government would be attended with serious consequences. Colonel Sidh Man Singh answered that he would not suffer the pillars to be set up, and would take care that Colonel Anderson should be repulsed if he persisted in his attempt. Colonel Anderson replied that the British artillery would enter Nepal and cannonade the capital. Colonel Sidh Man Singh rejoined that the Nepalese Government would not be backward in its own defence.

The editor wonders that the English Government did not settle the question of boundaries in official communication with the Government of Nepal before deputing Colonel Anderson. It is a pity that the officers of the two Governments should have gone to such extremes. They are both to blame, but especially Colonel Anderson, whose magnanimous protestations and awful threats were quite uncalled for.

The dispute in question relates to the territory which was ceded to Nepal by the English Government as a reward for the distinguished services rendered in the mutiny of 1857. It would be most impolitic even to think of resuming such a grant.

Another cause of dispute is the intention of the English Government to draw a canal from a river in Nepal. The writer has seen this river. It is a large stream in the rainy season, but in winter and in the hot season it is very shallow. The people of that part of the country depend on its water for their crops, their cattle, and themselves, and if the stream is made to supply a canal, the people will die of drought.

The writer therefore asks Government to act with due discretion in the matter, and advises both Governments to keep on peaceful and friendly terms with each other.



A correspondent of the *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* of the 24th April, writing from Boondée (Rajpootana), notes the frequency of robberies in that State. Four such offences are said to have been committed in a single week. In two of these a man and a woman were plundered of their property; in the third, a *sowar* called Badr-ud-din, who had quitted his employment at Deolee and was going to Kotah with Rs. 300, was rebbed by a party of dacoits, who also gave him several swordcuts; and in the fourth, a merchant was killed by robbers. The writer himself had a narrow escape while passing that way. He saw the robbers lurking in the bushes on the tops of the hills.

The writer attributes this state of things to the want of police and other officers of the public peace in the principality. Even the State revenue is collected by brahmins engaged for the purpose.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jowra (Central India), complains of the undue authority said to be exercised by Noor Khan and his associates. This man has a complete ascendancy over the mind of the young Nawab, who has lately been invested with the powers of government; and so long as he is suffered to remain at Court, it is vain to expect the Nawab to display any independent action.

The *Punjab-i-Akhbár* of the 25th April observes that the establishment of the *Shams-un-Nahár* newspaper in Cabul is by no means (as was at first imagined) a proof that Ameer Shere Ali is resolved to imitate the liberal policy of the English Government. The paper is under the strict control of the Ameer, and the editor is forbidden to insert any articles or news in it save such as are favourable to the State, and have previously been approved of by His Highness. The Ameer even threw Mirza Abdul Ali into prison, and stopped the paper, because a few complimentary titles had been omitted before the name of some State officer. This has so cowed the unhappy editor that he has ceased to send his paper to editors of newspapers in which complaints against the State are often published. The style of the paper, too, is poor,



In a word, the Ameer has a strong antipathy to newspapers, and has introduced the *Shams-un-Nahar* into his dominions simply for fame's sake.

The *Marwar Gazette* of the 27th April invites the attention of the Jodhpore Durbar to the general want of cleanliness in that city, and calls upon it to appoint a municipal committee for the removal of this and other evils.

A Dholepore correspondent of the *Akhyar-ul-Akhdar* of the 28th April says that, notwithstanding the appointment of a Political Agent at Dholepore, and the establishment of Courts of Justice and a police, anarchy and confusion are as prevalent there as ever. The servants of the State have not yet been paid, as if the late loan from the Bank had been procured only to encumber the State with interest. The old sirdars of the army are confined to their houses, where they live in the utmost misery and destitution. Maharanee Bajee Sahiba, Ranee Punwar, and other members of the royal family are all in a wretched condition; Doolhia Sahiba is greatly perplexed to find herself deprived of all authority, and Gujra Begum has been expelled from the State; and, to crown the whole, under a pretext of economy the horses of the royal stables have been sold by mock auction, and purchased in the names of others, and for prices wholly inadequate, by the officers who ordered the sale, to the great grief and disappointment of the royal family, and the deep regret of the public.

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhdar* of the 30th April, writing from Loharoo, praises the Nawab of that place for his literary attainments, his excellent administration of his State, and above all for the introduction of six hulkabundee schools besides the city Anglo-vernacular school, and a dispensary, an alms-house, and other useful institutions, from all which, not only the subjects of Loharoo, but also the people of the neighbouring territories, such as Sheikhawatee, &c., derive much good.



The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjáb* of the 1st May points out the advantages which would be gained by the establishment of a trade between India and Cabul like that which has now been opened with Yarkund. The Ameer of Cabul has long been on the most friendly relations with the English Government, and it is high time that the subjects of both Governments should begin to profit by mutual intercourse. A Resident should be appointed at Cabul, and agents in all the chief cities of Afghanistan. These officers would be useful politically as well as commercially.

The *Punjabi Akhbár* of the 2nd May says that 75 Brahmins, who were going from Mandhun in the Ulwar territory towards Narnoul (Puttiala), were attacked and robbed by a party of 15 mounted dacoits. A soucar who was with the Brahmins was robbed of Rs. 10,000.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 8th May, in a long article, compares the different styles of treatment shown by the British Government to the Ameer of Cabul and the Maharajah of Cashmere. The former receives yearly a subsidy of a lakh of rupees, and probably a greater sum in arms and munitions of war. It is difficult to discover any ground for these favours. The Ameer has never rendered any service to the British Government; and quite recently, when he was asked to show common courtesy to the Yarkund expedition, he curtly replied that he could not be responsible for the safety of Mr. Forsyth and his party if they returned to India through his territory. The Maharajah of Cashmere, on the other hand, spared no expense to ensure for the expedition a safe and easy journey through his dominions, and as far as Ladak; and preparations are now making on a scale not less magnificent to receive the expedition on its return. But this is only one instance of the Maharajah's generous and friendly spirit. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was entertained on his recent visit to Cashmere with the utmost splendour and at a very great outlay; and yearly large sums are laid out for



the comfort and convenience of the many Europeans who visit the Maharajah's territories.

If the British Government think fit to shower such favours on Cabul, from which they have hitherto reaped nothing but ingratitude, surely it is but just that some accession of dignity should be granted to the Maharajah of Cashmere, or that Government should mark their appreciation of his services in some other conspicuous way.

#### COMMERCIAL.

##### (Railways.)

The *Benares Akhbār* of the 7th May draws attention to the sufferings of passengers to Benares by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway on the occasion of the lunar eclipse of the 1st of May. The unfortunate pilgrims were packed in the carriages as closely as possible; but nevertheless there was no room for a number of them, who produced their tickets in vain, and were not successful in getting back their fares.

This is not the first time this has happened. At the late Ram Naumi fair a special train was promised for the convenience of pilgrims to Adjoodhya, and a number of people came to the station accordingly; but the train never ran. The writer is ready to furnish proofs, if they are called for.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 1st May publishes the proceedings of a general meeting of the Indian Sanscrit Association, recently held at Allahabad, at which further subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 1,154-8-0, were raised in aid of the proposed Indian Sanscrit University. This sum, added to the amounts raised from time to time at different stations, makes up a total of Rs. 44,667-10-0.

The *Punjābi Akhbār* of the 2nd May states that a meeting of the *Anjuman-i-Punjāb*, at which the leading European officers of all offices were also present, was recently held at Lahore, at the instance of Major Holroyd, the Director of Public



Instruction, with a view to adopt measures for the reform of the present degenerate state of Oordoo poetry. The proceedings began with the reading of an essay on Oordoo poetry by Moulvie Mahomed Hossein, Arabic Professor of the Lahore Government College, which was followed by an interesting and eloquent speech by Major Holroyd, who proposed that a meeting of poets (*mu-sha'ara*) should be held every month, at which Oordoo verses on a given subject, composed on a new and improved model, should be produced. This proposal was unanimously approved, and the Director promised to give rewards to those who produced good compositions. After a vote of thanks to the Director, the meeting broke up.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report:—

| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS. | LANGUAGE.          | LOCALITY.    | WHEN PUB-<br>LISHED. | DATE.      | DATE<br>OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|
|     |                      |                    |              |                      | 1874.      | 1874.               |
| 1   | Jubbulpore Samáchr,  | Anglo-Hindee,      | Hoshungabad, | Monthly,             | April 1st  | May 12th            |
| 2   | Roznámcha,           | Oordoo,            | Lucknow,     | Daily,               | " 11th     | " 14th              |
| 3   | Ditto, ...           | Ditto,             | Ditto,       | Ditto,               | " 13th     | " 14th              |
| 4   | Ditto, ...           | Ditto,             | Ditto,       | Ditto,               | " 14th     | " 14th              |
| 5   | Ditto, ...           | Ditto,             | Ditto,       | Ditto,               | " 15th     | " 14th              |
| 6   | Naiyir-i-Akhhár,     | Ditto,             | Bijnour,     | Weekly,              | " 16th     | " 7th               |
| 7   | Roznámcha,           | Ditto,             | Lucknow,     | Daily,               | " 16th     | " 14th              |
| 8   | Ditto, ...           | Ditto,             | Ditto,       | Ditto,               | " 17th     | " 14th              |
| 9   | Tahzib-ul-Akhláq,    | Ditto,             | Allygurh,    | Not fixed,           | " 18th     | " 6th               |
| 10  | Roznámcha,           | Ditto,             | Lucknow,     | Daily,               | " 18th     | " 14th              |
| 11  | Ditto, ...           | Ditto,             | Ditto,       | Ditto,               | " 20th     | " 14th              |
| 12  | Ditto, ...           | Ditto,             | Ditto,       | Ditto,               | " 21st     | " 16th              |
| 13  | Maqsúd-ul-Akhhár,    | Ditto,             | Gurgaon,     | Weekly,              | " 3rd week | " 4th               |
| 14  | Roznámcha,           | Ditto,             | Lucknow,     | Daily,               | " 22nd     | " 16th              |
| 15  | Ditto, ...           | Ditto,             | Ditto,       | Ditto,               | " 23rd     | " 16th              |
| 16  | Malwa Akhhár,        | Marathi,           | Indore,      | Weekly,              | " 24th     | " 4th               |
| 17  | Roznámcha,           | Oordoo,            | Lucknow,     | Daily,               | " 24th     | " 16th              |
| 18  | Ditto, ...           | Ditto,             | Ditto,       | Ditto,               | " 25th     | " 16th              |
| 19  | Márwár Gazetie,      | Oordoo and Hindee, | Jodhpore,    | Weekly,              | " 27th     | " 4th               |
| 20  | Vidyá Vilás,         | Oordoo and Dogrit, | Jummo,       | Ditto,               | " 27th     | " 6th               |
| 21  | Roznámcha,           | Oordoo,            | Lucknow,     | Daily,               | " 27th     | " 16th              |
| 22  | Akhyár-ul-Akhhár,    | Ditto,             | Ditto,       | Weekly,              | " 28th     | " 6th               |
| 23  | Roznámcha,           | Ditto,             | Ditto,       | Daily,               | " 28th     | " 16th              |
| 24  | Muhibb-i-Hind,       | Ditto,             | Meerut,      | Weekly,              | " 4th week | " 4th               |
| 25  | Rohikhund Akhhár,    | Ditto,             | Moradabad,   | Bi-weekly,           | " 29th     | " 4th               |
| 26  | Roznámcha,           | Ditto,             | Lucknow,     | Daily,               | " 29th     | " 16th              |



| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.                        | LANGUAGE.           | LOCALITY.    | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.      | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 27  | Nūr Afshān,                                 | Oordoo,             | Loodhiana,   | Weekly,         | April 30th | 1874, May 4th    |
| 28  | Anwār-ul-Akhhār,                            | Ditto,              | Lucknow,     | Ditto,          | " 30th     | " 4th            |
| 29  | Asār-ul-Amsār,                              | Ditto,              | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | " 30th     | " 5th            |
| 30  | Akhhār-i-'Alam,                             | Ditto,              | Meerut,      | Ditto,          | " 30th     | " 5th            |
| 31  | Agra Akhhār,                                | Ditto,              | Agra,        | Tri-monthly,    | " 30th     | " 5th            |
| 32  | Roznámcha,                                  | Ditto,              | Lucknow,     | Daily,          | " 30th     | " 16th           |
| 33  | Akhhār-i-Anjuman-i-Punjāb,                  | Ditto,              | Lahore,      | Weekly,         | May 1st    | " 5th            |
| 34  | Lauh-i-Mahfūz,                              | Ditto,              | Moradabad,   | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 35  | Rifāh-i-'Am,                                | Ditto,              | Sealkote,    | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 36  | Khair Khwāh-i-Punjāb,                       | Ditto,              | Goojranwala, | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 37  | Jahwa-i-Tūr,                                | Ditto,              | Meerut,      | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 38  | Lawrence Gazette,                           | Ditto,              | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 39  | Hindū Prakash,                              | Ditto,              | Umritsur,    | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 40  | Supplement to ditto,                        | Ditto,              | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 41  | Ab-i-Hayāt-i-Hind,                          | Hindee,             | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 42  | Samay Vinod,                                | Oordoo and Hindee,  | Agra,        | Bi-monthly,     | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 43  | Mayo Memorial Gazette,                      | Ditto,              | Nynce Tal,   | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 44  | Saiyid-ul-Akhhār,                           | Oordoo,             | Delhi,       | Tri-monthly,    | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 45  | Mufid-i-'Am,                                | Ditto,              | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 46  | Shams-ul-Akhhār,                            | Ditto,              | Agra,        | Bi-monthly,     | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 47  | Allygurh Institute Gazette,                 | Oordoo and English, | Lucknow,     | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 48  | Nāsir-ul-Akhhār,                            | Oordoo,             | Allygurh,    | Weekly,         | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 49  | Rajpootana Social Science Congress Gazette. | Ditto,              | Delhi,       | Bi-monthly,     | " 1st      | " 5th            |
| 50  | Almorah Akhhār,                             | Oordoo and Hindee,  | Jeypore,     | Weekly,         | " 1st      | " 6th            |
| 51  | Najm-ul-Akhhār,                             | Oordoo,             | Almorah,     | Bi-monthly,     | " 1st      | " 7th            |
| 52  | Khurshid-i-Jahāntāb,                        | Ditto,              | Meerut,      | Weekly,         | " 1st      | " 7th            |
| 53  | Muraqqa-i-Tahzib,                           | Ditto,              | Agra,        | Bi-monthly,     | " 1st      | " 12th           |
| 54  | Malwa Akhhār,                               | Marathi,            | Lucknow,     | Ditto,          | " 1st      | " 13th           |
| 55  | Oordoo Delhi Gazette,                       | Oordoo,             | Indore,      | Weekly,         | " 1st      | " 13th           |
|     |                                             |                     | Agra,        | Ditto,          | " 2nd      | " 5th            |



|    |                          |     |                    |     |                |     |              |     |     |      |
|----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----|--------------|-----|-----|------|
| 86 | Koh-i-Núr,               | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Lahore,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 2nd | 5th  |
| 57 | Núr-ul-Anwár,            | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Cawnpore,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 2nd | 5th  |
| 58 | Meerut Gazette,          | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Meerut,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 2nd | 5th  |
| 59 | Násir-ul-Islám,          | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Delhi,         | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ... | 2nd | 7th  |
| 60 | Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Lucknow,       | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 2nd | 7th  |
| 61 | Punjábi Akhbár,          | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Lahore,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 2nd | 7th  |
| 62 | Rohilkhund Akhbár,       | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Moradabad,     | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 2nd | 8th  |
| 63 | Majma-ul-Báhrain,        | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Loodhiana,     | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 3rd | 8th  |
| 64 | Akmal-ul-Akhbár,         | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Delhi,         | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 3rd | 8th  |
| 65 | Gwalior Gazette,         | ... | Oordoo and Hindee, | ... | Gwalior,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 3rd | 8th  |
| 66 | Káiyasth Samáchr,        | ... | Oordoo,            | ... | Lucknow,       | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ... | 3rd | 12th |
| 67 | Kavi Vachan Sudhá,       | ... | Anglo-Hindee,      | ... | Benares,       | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 4th | 6th  |
| 68 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,     | ... | Oordoo,            | ... | Rampore,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 8th  |
| 69 | Puttiala Akhbár,         | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Puttiala,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 9th  |
| 70 | Vritt Dhárá,             | ... | Marathi,           | ... | Dhar,          | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 9th  |
| 71 | Muir Gazette,            | ... | Oordoo,            | ... | Meerut,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 9th  |
| 72 | Kárnámah,                | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Lucknow,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 11th |
| 73 | Anjuman Akhbár,          | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Shahjehanpore, | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 11th |
| 74 | Sádiq-ul-Akhbár,         | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Bhawulpore,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 12th |
| 75 | Marwar Gazette,          | ... | Oordoo and Hindee, | ... | Jodhpore,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 12th |
| 76 | Vidhyá Vilás,            | ... | Oordoo and Dogrit, | ... | Jummoo,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 13th |
| 77 | Nasim-i-Jounpore,        | ... | Oordoo,            | ... | Jounpore,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 5th | 6th  |
| 78 | Oudh Akhbár,             | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Lucknow,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 5th | 6th  |
| 79 | Shola-i-Túr,             | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Cawnpore,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 5th | 11th |
| 80 | Naf-ul-'Azím,            | ... | Arabic,            | ... | Lahore,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 5th | 11th |
| 81 | Matla-i-Núr,             | ... | Oordoo,            | ... | Cawnpore,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 5th | 11th |
| 82 | Khair Khwah-i-'Alam,     | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Delhi,         | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | 5th | 12th |
| 83 | Akhyár-ul-Akhbár,        | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Lucknow,       | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 5th | 16th |
| 84 | Akhbár-i-'Am,            | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Lahore,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 6th | 11th |
| 85 | Rohilkhund Akhbár,       | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Moradabad,     | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 6th | 12th |
| 86 | Núr Afshán,              | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Loodhiana,     | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 7th | 11th |
| 87 | Benares Akhbár,          | ... | Hindee,            | ... | Benares,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 7th | 12th |
| 88 | Asár-ul-Amsár,           | ... | Oordoo,            | ... | Lucknow,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 7th | 12th |
| 89 | Akhbár-i-'Alam,          | ... | Ditto,             | ... | Meerut,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 7th | 12th |



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|     |                                             |                         |                 |                  | 1874.       | 1874.            |
| 90  | Anwar-ul-Akhdar, ...                        | Oordoo, ...             | Lucknow, ...    | Weekly, ...      | May 7th     | May 19th         |
| 91  | Muhibb-i-Hind, ...                          | Ditto, ...              | Meerut, ...     | Ditto, ...       | " 1st week. | " 7th            |
| 92  | Maqasid-ul-Akhdar, ...                      | Ditto, ...              | Gurgaon, ...    | Ditto, ...       | " 1st do.   | " 14th           |
| 93  | Allypore Institute Gazette, ...             | Oordoo and English, ... | Allypore, ...   | Ditto, ...       | " 8th       | " 11th           |
| 94  | Oudh Akhdar, ...                            | Oordoo, ...             | Lucknow, ...    | Bi-weekly, ...   | " 8th       | " 11th           |
| 95  | Lawrence Gazette, ...                       | Ditto, ...              | Meerut, ...     | Weekly, ...      | " 8th       | " 12th           |
| 96  | Jalwa-i-Tar, ...                            | Ditto, ...              | Ditto, ...      | Ditto, ...       | " 8th       | " 12th           |
| 97  | Akhdar-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab, ...              | Ditto, ...              | Lahore, ...     | Ditto, ...       | " 8th       | " 12th           |
| 98  | Khair Khwah-i-Punjab, ...                   | Ditto, ...              | Gojranwala, ... | Ditto, ...       | " 8th       | " 12th           |
| 99  | Hindia Prakash, ...                         | Ditto, ...              | Umrutur, ...    | Ditto, ...       | " 8th       | " 12th           |
| 100 | Supplement to ditto, ...                    | Hindee, ...             | Ditto, ...      | Ditto, ...       | " 8th       | " 12th           |
| 101 | Rifai-i-Am, ...                             | Oordoo, ...             | Sealkote, ...   | Ditto, ...       | " 8th       | " 12th           |
| 102 | Rajpootana Social Science Congress Gazette. | Ditto, ...              | Jeypore, ...    | Ditto, ...       | " 8th       | " 13th           |
| 103 | Lah-i-Mahfuz, ...                           | Ditto, ...              | Moradabad, ...  | Ditto, ...       | " 8th       | " 13th           |
| 104 | Najm-ul-Akhdar, ...                         | Ditto, ...              | Meerut, ...     | Ditto, ...       | " 8th       | " 14th           |
| 105 | Meerut Gazette, ...                         | Ditto, ...              | Ditto, ...      | Ditto, ...       | " 9th       | " 12th           |
| 106 | Oordoo Delhi Gazette, ...                   | Ditto, ...              | Agra, ...       | Ditto, ...       | " 9th       | " 12th           |
| 107 | Nur-ul-Anwar, ...                           | Ditto, ...              | Cawnpore, ...   | Ditto, ...       | " 9th       | " 12th           |
| 108 | Nur-ul-Afaq, ...                            | Ditto, ...              | Ditto, ...      | Bi-monthly, ...  | " 9th       | " 12th           |
| 109 | Koh-i-Nur, ...                              | Ditto, ...              | Lahore, ...     | Weekly, ...      | " 9th       | " 12th           |
| 110 | Panjabi Akhdar, ...                         | Ditto, ...              | Ditto, ...      | Ditto, ...       | " 9th       | " 13th           |
| 111 | Akhdar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, ...                | Ditto, ...              | Lucknow, ...    | Ditto, ...       | " 9th       | " 14th           |
| 112 | Rohilkhand Akhdar, ...                      | Ditto, ...              | Moradabad, ...  | Bi-weekly, ...   | " 9th       | " 14th           |
| 113 | Akhdar-ul-Akhdar, ...                       | Ditto, ...              | Delhi, ...      | Weekly, ...      | " 10th      | " 14th           |
| 114 | Mayo Memorial Gazette, ...                  | Ditto, ...              | Ditto, ...      | Tri-monthly, ... | " 10th      | " 14th           |
| 115 | Saiyid-ul-Akhdar, ...                       | Ditto, ...              | Ditto, ...      | Ditto, ...       | " 10th      | " 14th           |
| 116 | Gwalior Gazette, ...                        | Oordoo and Hindee, ...  | Gwalior, ...    | Weekly, ...      | " 10th      | " 14th           |
| 117 | Lam-i-Nur, ...                              | Oordoo, ...             | Jounpore, ...   | Ditto, ...       | " 10th      | " 16th           |
| 118 | Kavi Vachan Sudha, ...                      | Anglo-Hindee, ...       | Benares, ...    | Ditto, ...       | " 11th      | " 18th           |







